



# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

M. MURRAY  
JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER  
All kinds of Photographs  
Work done in latest style.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING FOR  
AMATEURS A SPECIALITY.  
8A. QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

No. 15,011.

號三月六年一十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1911.

日七初月五年三統宣

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE  
OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF  
COMMONS.

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-  
SURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

OFFICERS:

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.  
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.  
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered  
under Hongkong Companies' Acts, England.  
Insurances in Force ..... \$47,855,885.00  
Assets ..... 8,415,250.00  
Income for Year ..... 3,398,569.00  
Insurance Fund ..... 8,216,812.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong,  
District Manager.  
B. W. TAPE, Esq., Canton,  
District Secretary.

Alexandra Building.

C. Lawder, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.  
ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Laferriere, Esq.,  
Hongkong, November 16 1909. 1424.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

There was a crowded house at this  
splendidly equipped theatre last night,  
and the programme was thoroughly enjoyed.  
Some first-class pictures were shown, but  
the feature of the evening was the wonder-  
ful display given by the celebrated Ching  
Ling Foo troupe. The acrobatic per-  
formances were extremely clever, while  
Ching Ling Foo's illusions were most  
mystifying.

OUR SHIVERING GLOBE.

Besides some of the big tremors which  
we call earthquakes, the earth is continually  
trembling and shaking very slightly.  
Sometimes the causes are known, some-  
times they remain a mystery. Do you  
know that the earth on which we live is  
subject to continual pulsation? We do  
not mean mechanical jolting due to local  
causes (factories, traffic, etc.) nor accidental  
perturbations caused by earthquakes. The  
curves traced by seismographs enable us to  
point out certain relations between the  
small periodic movements of the ground  
and causes apparently remote. Thus,  
breakers, dashing against rocky coasts,  
may cause vibration at very consider-  
able distances inland. According to  
Wiechert and Gutenberg, there have  
been observed in Germany oscillations  
of this kind, very regular, whose period  
is between three and ten seconds; and  
which are due to waves of the North Sea  
breaking on the south coast of Norway.  
According to Hecker, violent winds may  
also excite vibrations at a great distance,  
having irregular periods of about half a  
minute. Finally, and this is the most  
singular point, there have been observed  
at Gottingen very irregular earth-oscilla-  
tions with periods varying from three-  
quarters of a minute to three minutes,  
which are in constant correlation with the  
frosts in the southwest of Europe. The  
curve of the seismograph almost enables  
the observer to know the distribution of  
temperatures in the region indicated. The  
clearest example of these quakings was  
observed on 30th and 31st December, 1909,  
when the ground was displaced from its  
equilibrium position in a north-south line  
more than half a millimetre (1/16 inch) with  
a period of two minutes and a half.

A REMINDER.

Do not forget to take Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea Remedy  
with you when starting upon a trip. It  
can not be obtained on board the trains or  
steamers and at this season of the year no  
one can tell when it may be required. For  
sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

### Business Notices.

## W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

Builders of Steamers up to 1000 Tons.  
Tugs, Launches, Barges, Motor Boats.  
Castings, Forgings, Roofs, Bridge Work and  
Engineering Work and Repairs of  
every description.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH & ONE LIGHTER FOR SALE.  
Also complete pneumatic Riveting Plant.

## THE NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (Switzerland)

AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product  
of the above Company  
is its

STERILIZED  
NATURAL MILK.

A Trial of which will satisfy  
you of its  
EXCELLENCE.

PRICE  
20 Cents Per Tin.  
\$2.30.....Per Doz. Tins.  
\$9.00.....Per Case of 4 Doz.  
Tins.

ON SALE AT—  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Kwan Yee, Queen's Rd. Cent.  
Cheong Tye, Queen's Road  
Central.

MAN YUEN, Queen's Rd. East.  
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's  
Road Central.  
MUTUAL STORE, Queen's Road  
Central.

HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SO-  
CIETY, 11 Cable Road.  
1351

As a guarantee of Quality.

SEE THE

Milkmaid

ON EVERY TIN.

Hongkong, December 1, 1910.

## CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday  
excepted).  
CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.  
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.  
MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.  
Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 P.M.  
CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.  
CANTON TO WUCHOW—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.  
WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.

Owing to docking arrangements, there will be no 8 A.M. steamer to Macao on  
Saturday, the 3rd June, and no 2 P.M. steamer from Macao on the same date.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
HOTEL MANSIONS' Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, May 4, 1911. 13

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

## Dispensing & Family Chemists.

IMPORTERS OF

Proprietary Medicines,  
Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps.  
Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.  
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.  
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS  
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL

ADJACENT TO THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS, 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
OPEN TO THE SOUTH WINDS IN SUMMER AND PROTECTED FROM THE NORTH-EAST WINDS IN  
WINTER. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent  
island for forty miles.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.  
Terms—From \$5 per day. Telegraph Add: "Peaceful."  
Town Office, 4, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1908.

## GRAND HOTEL

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.  
LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS. Luxuriously furnished. Electric Light and Fans through-  
out. Sanitary arrangements of the latest pattern.  
CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.  
Ladies Afternoon Tea Rooms. Special rates for married families on application to  
the Manager.

CHARGES MODERATE.  
T. REICHMANN, Proprietor.  
Telephone No. 197. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: COMFORT, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, November 19, 1909. 1374

## SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 35 and  
37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1909. 1124

## THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

This Temperance Hotel has been established to meet the requirements of those who desire  
all the conveniences and advantages of the modern Hotels at moderate charges.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GRAND

Hongkong

G. V. OWEN,

Proprietor

### Business Notices.

## THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BELDAM PACKING & RUBBER COMPANY,  
LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty and Lending Shipping Companies.

Sole Importers and Manufacturers of the following Specialities:

Pilot Packing, Serpent Packing, Sceptre Packing,  
Pilot Jointing, Beldamite Jointing.

ASBESTOS & RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
PACKINGS & JOINTINGS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Office & Show Room: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.  
TELEGRAMS: "CERUGATED," HONGKONG. TELEPHONE No. 501.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GROCERY, PROVISIONS,  
WINES & SPIRITS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY AT MODERATE PRICES.

Daily Deliveries Free in Hongkong,  
Peak and Kowloon.

PRICE LISTS AND ORDER BOOKS  
ON APPLICATION.

(TELEPHONE 87).

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

SMART WASHING FROCKS  
VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

BATHING SUITS.

WASHING HATS & BONNETS.  
NEW SAILOR HATS.

Gloves in Doe Skin, Silk & Lisle Thread, etc.  
2, PEDDER STREET. Telephone 644.

## WING ON CO.,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS. EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANTS.

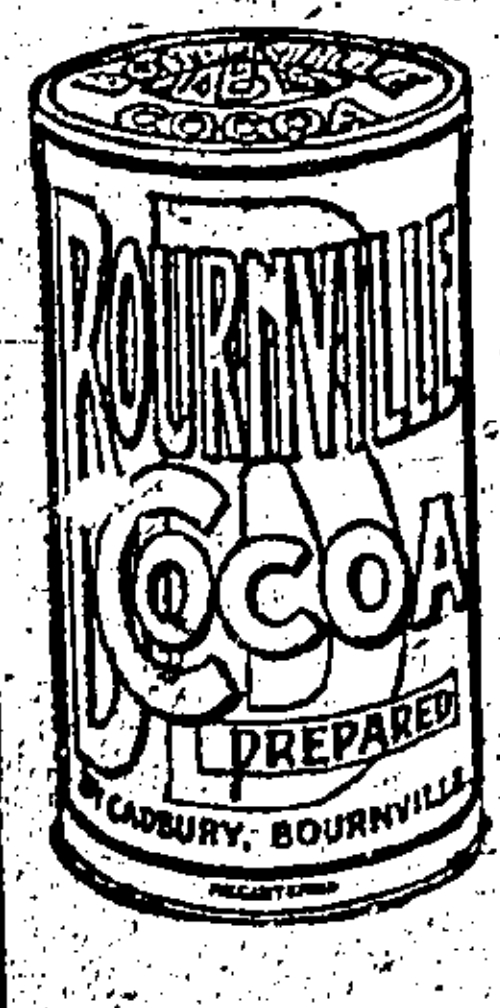
HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW SHIPMENTS OF

Drapery, Grocery, Ironmongery, Crockery, Glass and  
China Ware, Furniture, Watches & Clocks.

The Cheapness and quality of their Goods have no equal.

208-213, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
107 & 108, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. (Trams pass the Door)  
Hongkong, August 15, 1910. Telephone 189. 772

## BOURNVILLE COCOA



THE COCOA  
WITH THE  
MOST DELICIOUS  
FLAVOUR.

Prepared by  
CADBURY'S

FROM THE FINEST COCOA

CADBURY BOURNVILLE ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1907.

### Business Notices.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for  
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY

## WILKINSON'S

(Established since 1828.) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak  
too highly of it."  
Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES  
The WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST  
MOST RELIABLE  
REMEDY FOR

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

HONGKONG: DIXON, CRITCHFIELD & Co., A. S. WATSON & Co., &c.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

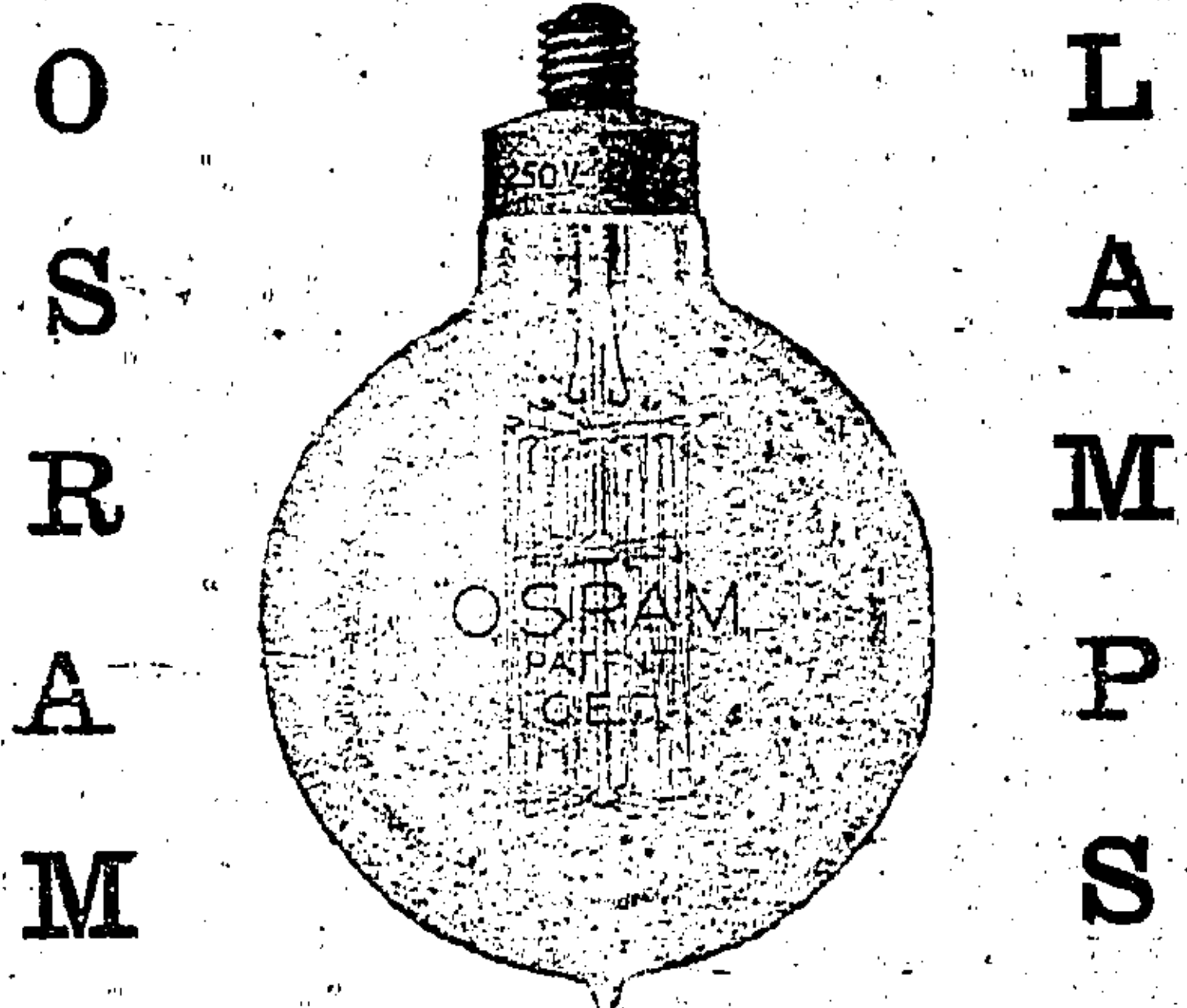
In Bags of 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LD.

18, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.  
DIRECT AGENTS FOR THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS  
THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE OF



BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

75 % ECONOMY

LONGEST LIFE

BRIGHTEST LIGHT

'Nuff Said.

RETAIL SUB-AGENTS—

William C. Jack & Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 358. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, May 25, 1909. 908

## THE CLUB HOTEL.

Best Attention Paid to Guests.

No. 5, Bund, YOKOHAMA.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1911. 20

## Macgregor's V.O.S. Whisky

As supplied to the House of Lords, the House of Commons,  
London, and the Houses of Parliament, Canada.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co

Wine and Spirit Merchants

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, May 9, 1911.



## Intimations.

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes.

Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese, Salad, &c., and assists digestion.

The original & genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.



**G. FALCONER & Co.,**  
LIMITED,  
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.  
Telephone No. 963.

**HOTEL MANSIONS.**  
NEW SELECTIONS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.  
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.  
FALCONER & Co. are agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND  
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

**WING KEE & CO.,**

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL  
SHEPHERD, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL  
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1909.

**MEE CHEUNG & CO.,**  
ART PHOTOGRAPHER, ICE HOUSE LANE  
SPECIALIST IN ENLARGING AND BROMIDE WORK.  
Select Views of Hongkong and South China.  
Special Department for Developing and Printing for Amateurs  
CAMERAS FOR HIRE.  
1758

## NOTICE.

During Miss Massey's absence in  
Shanghai enquiries for Belfast Barker  
Marine Motors, Maguetos, Coils, Spares,  
etc., may be addressed to

**Messrs ARNDT & Co.,**  
38, Queen's Road  
Hongkong, August 23, 1910.

**Weismann, Limited.**

Bakers, Confectioners, Caterers,  
Restaurateurs.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, July 20, 1911

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.


REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.  
**PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its  
worldwide reputation as the best, and  
only safe and reliable Phosphoric Cure for  
Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiffness,  
Sciatica, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver  
Complaints, Strains, Sprains, Rheumatism,  
General Weakness, General Debility, all  
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and  
Organic Conditions of the System, caused  
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric  
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred  
afflictions is immediate and permanent, all  
the miserable feelings and distressing  
symptoms disappearing with a rapidity  
and ease that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above  
afflictions with this Remedy.



HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles of 4s. 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.  
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,  
HAMPSHIRE, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd.

## Intimations.

**mitsu bishi coshi kwaisha**  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-  
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-  
SHINOTANI, HOJO, KANADA,  
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW  
and KAMIYAMADA Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KUMHIDAKE  
COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO.  
BRANCH OFFICES—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,  
Wakamatsu, Kobe, Osaka,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow

TYL. ADDRESSES FOR ABOVE: "TWASAKI."  
Odes.—Al, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. Asada, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macondray &  
Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.  
Ltd.

For particulars, apply to  
**Y. SHIBUYA,**  
Manager,  
No. 2, Patten Street  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 29, 1911.

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LTD.**  
NOTICE.

On and after 15th instant the following  
additional cars will be run:

WEEK DAYS: SUNDAYS:  
7.15 A.M. 8.15 A.M.  
8.15 P.M. 9.15 P.M.  
10.00 P.M. 10.30 P.M.  
10.30 P.M. 11.00 P.M.  
11.00 P.M. 11.30 P.M.

The above service between 7.30 A.M. and  
8 A.M. on week days will be every quarter  
of an hour instead of every 10 minutes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1911.

## NOTICE.

**THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.** have  
now established their own office at  
Room No. 7, Third Floor, HOTEL  
MANSIONS.

In addition of the steamship business  
we are handling Oregon Pine, Redwood,  
Curatone Cream, etc. Any inquiries will  
have our most prompt and careful attention.

**THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.**  
Hongkong, June 2, 1911.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND on account of the year  
of THIRTY CENTS per Share will be  
payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank, Hongkong, on and after the 2nd  
June, 1911, on Warrants to be obtained at  
the Company's Office.

The Dividend will also be payable at the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai,  
on and after the same date.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1911.

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,**  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN  
MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED, will be held at St. George's  
Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong-  
kong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth  
day of June, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock P.M.,  
for the purpose of considering and, if  
thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Res-  
olution, the following Resolutions, that  
is to say:

(1) That the Company be wound-up  
voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands  
Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of  
Thornes' Chambers, Fenchurch  
Street, London, E.C.3, and St. George's  
Building, Hongkong, be and he is  
hereby appointed Liquidator for the  
purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorised  
to pay out of the funds of the Com-  
pany a sum not exceeding \$100,000  
in compensation to members of the  
Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed  
by the requisite majority, they will be  
submitted for confirmation as Special Res-  
olutions to a Second Extraordinary General  
Meeting which will be subsequently con-  
vened.

Dated Fifteenth day of March, 1911.

By Order of the Board,  
**J. SCOTT MARSTON,**  
Chairman.

**CHEONG HING.**

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
CURIOS, PORCELAINS, JADESTONE  
AND SILK MERCHANDISE.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

HONGKONG, No. 77, QUEEN'S  
ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opening, October 15, 1910.

## CHINESE PROBLEMS.

Address by Dr. Wilder.

Dr. Amos F. Wilder, U. S. Consul-  
General at Shanghai, and formerly stationed  
at Hongkong, delivered a notable address  
to Chinese recently at Wuhu.

A report of his oration appearing in the  
N. C. Daily News states that he began by  
noting the increasing regard paid to busi-  
ness men in China. They are now often  
merged with the gentry and are of consid-  
ering body with officials. Knowledge is  
power and with this new opportunity to  
assist their power, Chinese business men  
must be reckoned with. In the Provincial  
Assemblies they have a forum. Western  
countries have long given them a first  
place. The man whose activities provide  
work for the labouring class and so  
maintain many families, who produces  
wholesome commodities of life, is regard-  
ed with high honour and his career is  
enviable to young men of the best  
abilities. England, "a nation of shop-  
keepers," glories in the phrase and points  
to her wealth, prosperity and commerce as  
the reward of honouring not belittling  
those who produce and exchange the  
necessaries of life.

This is especially true in the United  
States, which for a century has been  
developing great natural resources, as  
China is now about to do. Men in public  
life are not regarded above men of business,  
indeed, the United States has suffered  
because young men of high quality have  
preferred a business career. Of graduates  
of Yale, the college where President Taft  
studied, less than two per cent. are public  
officials by profession.

Nations need honest, efficient officials to  
conduct public affairs but it is weakening  
when there is lack of deference and honour  
for men who do the commerce and indus-  
try. Not long ago a young Chinese  
sought the speaker's aid in getting him a  
position. "It happened," Dr. Wilder  
said, "that I could help him to a modest  
business post, but he, he said he belonged  
to an official family and could not do work  
it would be a disgrace. Traditions of this  
sort must be abandoned in a country  
whose best rewards lie in industrial enter-  
prise. Achievement in any honest line  
must be made admirable, especially in this  
era of industry, science and commerce.  
These make for material prosperity—the  
necessities, convenience, welfare of the  
people. This foundation is indispensable  
to the higher development that China  
aspires to.

## DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

Allied with this, and even more impor-  
tant, is respect for labour. The spectacle  
of the Emperor ploughing with his own  
hands, and the Empress practicing the silk  
industry, as object lessons for their people,  
is among the most impressive in the world  
of government. China is one of the most  
democratic of empires, yet in all coun-  
tries, so persistent is the tendency to form  
an exclusive class, that it is essential to  
insist in the teaching of the dignity of  
labour. There is no strength for a nation  
like a "common people" in sympathy  
with it and feeling that they are a  
vital part of the nation. Where the  
officials of a nation are drawn from a  
limited group, they necessarily become  
segregated from the mass of the nation;  
they cannot know what the "common  
people's" sentiments are, nor reflect them.  
Where the door from the labouring class  
to promotion swings on easy hinges, this  
divorce of ruling class and nation is  
prevented.

About half of the students of the two  
leading Universities in the United States  
do more or less work to support them-  
selves. It is not thought degrading by  
scholars to do menial tasks, and the  
Chief Justice, the highest judicial  
officer of the nation, had been seen  
working in his own garden in his leisure  
hours. Before the American occupation  
of the Philippines, the children of the  
rich were followed to school by servants  
carrying their text books. The American  
ridiculed this practice and set an example  
of respect for labour by doing hard work  
about their schools and grounds with the  
result of shattering a bad practice, bad,  
because it associated toil exclusively with  
inferiority.

## AWAKENING CHINA.

The applause which followed the re-  
ference to foot-binding, especially from the  
student sections of the audience, showed  
that the thinking is clear on that subject.  
In some government schools, girls with  
bound feet are not admitted. The speaker  
said in some ways, the progress of China  
was marvellous. The campaign against  
the opium evil had attracted the atten-  
tion of the world; a nation that could so  
promptly and with such unity of action  
effect this could achieve anything. The  
new era of education was scarcely less  
creditable. If the principle could be suc-  
cessfully revised, the confidence of the  
nations in China's potentiality would be  
still more strengthened.

Dr. Wilder touched lightly on the "pari-  
tarian" rumour, which has strangely pos-  
sessed the interior. He said the day had  
gone when nations were regarded like  
goals in the market. China was too big,  
too tremendous, to be cut up, and the  
speaker elicited laughter by saying that if  
anyone should give him Wuhu, he didn't  
know what he would do with it.

PARAGON FAIRPLAY.  
The speaker then grappled frankly with  
the question of the relation between the  
Chinese and foreigners and made clear  
that in the leading nations, China has  
friends who would help her if the latter  
were encouraged and not repelled. He  
reminded the audience of what foreign  
contact has done. He had developed the  
text, silk and other industries. The  
foreigner had taught China railroad build-  
ing and the application of machinery to  
many activities. Lighting, water supply,  
sanitation, medical skill, modern science,  
education and a popular share in govern-  
ment—these and many other improve-  
ments had followed the coming of the  
foreigner. Judicial reform too had been  
agitated.

His audience at least had seen enough of  
foreigners to believe that in the leading  
nations is an earnest desire to help China,  
to co-operate with the Chinese. He was  
not arguing for his own country alone.  
The speaker said he lived for three years in  
Hongkong, a British colony, and it was  
not too much to say that a foreigner  
litigates against a Chinese there with  
reluctance; the judges are so eager to  
escape the imputation of showing partiality  
to their own people that the Chinese are  
apt to get the best of it.

Discussing the prejudice between men  
of different races, the speaker said  
philosophers of all nations and ages had  
pleaded against these. Thoughtful men  
everywhere recognized that a common  
purpose, a mutual earnestness to some  
good end, bring men nearer together than  
language, birthplace or customs. Those  
Chinese who hold off all foreigners, merely  
because they are foreigners, who refuse  
overtures of friendship and exchange of  
ideas and principles, perhaps of cargoes,  
rob their Empire of associations and forces  
that can make it strong.

## FALSE PATRIOTISM.

Concluding, Dr. Wilder discussed con-  
structive versus false and futile patriotism.  
Every friend of China approves the new  
national consciousness binding together  
the people of all the provinces, and rejoices  
to see the increasing love of country and  
sensitiveness as to her honour. Let these  
sentiments grow among young men and all  
people. Let there be a jealousy that shall  
mark as an enemy to China everyone,  
native or foreign, who mars her prestige.  
Let the Chinese official, or citizen who im-  
pairs her funds, who uses her for his  
own gain or for injustice, who makes  
his country contemptible before the  
nations, be singled out for contempt and  
ostracism. The enemies of a country are  
not all outside the national border. The  
strength of a nation lies largely in her  
prestige abroad. The true patriot of China  
insists that his nation merits honour—he  
not merely claims it, he reserves his  
hostility for those who do her harm and  
has a welcome for all others because such  
can help her. The young men of China  
desire to serve their country; let them  
study to do this in effective ways. The  
speaker genuinely believed many would  
make sacrifices for their country if  
called upon. But one must be sen-  
sible in expressing sentiment. The man  
who writes a pathetic creed about "My  
poor bleeding country" and cuts his  
finger off that he may seal it with his  
blood deserves to be laughed at. Let him  
do some useful thing to check the "bleed-  
ing." What China needs from patriots is  
some service that effects a reform, that  
checks an abuse or cruelty, that adds to  
the intelligence, wealth, honest and efficient  
administration of the nation. Every coun-  
try has its contingent of people who are for  
ever telling how much they love their native  
land, and stop there; but the patriots  
who do their country good and to whom  
monuments are built after they are dead  
are those who make her stronger, who  
develop her resources, who compel  
justice in all dealings. Such a  
country commands respect; she  
will not be a "bleeding country."

The Chinese who study political  
economy, who interests his fellows in the  
best ways of developing China's resources,  
is a true patriot. They would not study  
long before they found that nations no  
longer stand alone; they co-operate for  
mutual advantage. The ignorant man, the  
idiot, may confound patriotism with aver-  
sion to foreigners and their interests, and  
get a malicious satisfaction in embarrassing  
and annoying all who are not Chinese; but  
the patriot understands that his nation to  
be powerful must have friends among the  
nations, his people must be in sympathetic  
relation with strong peoples, and  
economically, socially, politically, must co-  
operate with all who seek the good things  
of international life.

In conclusion, Dr. Wilder paid honour  
to the sturdy traits of the Chinese  
people and assured his audience that  
they had no lack of friends who desire  
to serve the country. The Chinese have  
but to show friendliness to receive it, and  
to exhibit a Government progressive, effi-  
cient and honest to win support that shall  
protect it through all the perils of reorgan-  
ization. Moreover, there would be infinite  
patience on the part of those foreign  
friends, for they recognize the tremendous  
difficulties of the task and congratulate the  
Chinese on what has already been  
accomplished.

Used  
**LEMCO**  
25 YEARS.

A Lady writes—  
"I have been using Lemco for some time,  
and it has done me a great deal of good,  
as it is a powerful purgative, and I am  
able to keep my bowels regular, and I  
am able to do my work, and I am able  
to keep my health, and I am able to  
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## RAMBLING NOTES.

Our "old-new" or "new-old" Post office, whichever you like it, has gained fresh notoriety this past week. The news that its top story is to be let out to the public as offices has caused a great deal of adverse comment, especially when it became known that the Stars and Stripes in their official significance are possibly to be flown from the building.

Of course nobody has any other than friendly feelings towards our American friends, but all the same one cannot help feeling that it would be incongruous to a degree to see a foreign flag prominently displayed on a British Government building. The surprising thing is that the Hongkong Government should ever have encouraged any such arrangement. The objections raised may only be based on sentiment, but no-one needs reminding how much our life is founded thereon.

What I should like to know is why this feverish anxiety on the part of the Government to pass as house agents? If they are going on the principle that they are going to be well to do in the future, why not let out a portion of Government House, or gun Mountain Lodge as a winter boarding establishment? The money thus received from paying guests would all help up the Colony's revenue.

But joking apart, I very much doubt if the Home authorities will acquiesce in the new Post Office arrangement. If our People's representative in the Legislative Council haven't the courage to tackle the Government on the proposed, perhaps our old friend Mr. Gresham Stewart may raise his voice in the House of Commons on the matter. One thing is certain, and that is that the public is strongly opposed to the building being used for any other than British Governmental purposes.

Post Office topics bring me to the Siberian mail question. It is extremely amazing to the business community that so far no Siberian letters have come along this week. Apparently a connection has been missed somewhere. But if the Postal authorities knew this why could not the public be advised? Then everybody would have known how to act. I have observed that sometimes the Hongkong office is advised of the dispatch of a mail from Shanghai and sometimes not. Why cannot we be advised? If this quicker route is to be of any value some fixed rules surely need to be observed.

Poor old Hongkong made a miserable show at Shanghai in the cricket contest. There won't be any band awaiting the team's arrival on Wednesday. I'm sure. General opinion inclines to the view that a mistake in tactics was made when our men elected to bat first on a bowler's wicket. Still it can't be helped now. We must grin and bear it.

Mention of cricket calls to mind a good Eton and Harrow cricketing story. An Eton boy was bowled; a Harrow boy applauded. "What has happened?" asked a lady sitting next to him. "He's out," replied the lad. "How?" "Bowled." "Why was he bowled?" enquired the inquisitive lady. "Because he didn't play with a straight bat," answered the boy, loftily. "Four fellow!" remarked the lady. "Why didn't they lend him one?" Perhaps that was what was the matter with Hongkong.

The new ferry wharf is coming along nicely. In four months time we shall have a regular swaggy pier in place of the present miserable makeshift. In avoiding the new steel pillars the ferry-boats give the old structure a good many nasty knocks in coming in. Somebody told me that the real idea of the men at the wharf is to try to knock down the old pier to make room for the new one! No; that's to be left for a typhoon which is expected to come along just as the new structure is completed.

At last our dear old Theatre Royal is in the hands of workmen. And it's really going to be extended and improved "for the comfort and convenience of all who will in future assemble before or behind the stage." Well, that's something anyhow. When I heard the news I immediately jumped to the conclusion that my recent sarcastic comments had touched the consciences of the trustees of the building. But it appears that the Government has to be credited with pressing for these needed reforms. So there's some use in a Government after all!

There are still a few modest retiring people left in the world, as the following advertisement from a New York Journal shows:

Young man, 21, wishes position with anybody in need of a hundred horse power ability of hustling, combined with a pleasing personality to approach people in all walks of life, and from years of practical experience among people that want what they want when they want it; never knowing the meaning of the word "can't," an unwilling to tackle anything; in or outside work. I'll make good. Just try me and you'll see.

Never knew the meaning of the word "can't," eh? Well, as the advertisement has been running for weeks it looks as if our friend will soon increase his knowledge.

## RAMBLER.

NOTHING UNPLEASANT. CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It is the world's most successful medicine for cramps in the stomach, and bowel complaints. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## SPORTING.

## Hongkong Tennis League.

K.C.C. & WATSON'S. This League match is postponed until Monday the 5th inst., when the following will represent the K.C.C.:—Green and McKenzie; Fowler and Rose; Abraham and van Delden.

## WEST RIVER NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) NANNING, May 30.

The British Consul at Nanning passed through Nanning last week en route for Po-Su on business. He is returning shortly by the same route.

Last night, the Chit On and Kwang Nin, two large motor boats, were pirated 20 miles below Nanning. They left here in the afternoon, carrying about 70 passengers between them, including one Frenchman. The pirates were among the passengers and evidently had their arms concealed in their baggage. After relieving their fellow travellers of about 10,000 taels' worth of property, and damaging the engines, they made off. It is expected that the military commander here will dispatch a gunboat to the scene, to tow up the helpless vessels, and then institute an enquiry.

Trade is very depressed, especially in imports. Local merchants say that they have twenty cases of opium on their hands which they cannot get rid of on account of the very high taxation. There are another hundred cases at Po-Su lying idle, and at the same time a lot of cotton yarn which cannot be disposed of, as hitherto the opium has been used as a means of barter for foreign goods.

Rain has fallen in great quantity, but so far the River has not risen very high.

## MEDICAL CONGRESS AT HONGKONG.

## Subjects for Consideration.

The second meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine will be held at Hongkong on the 29 to 27 of January, 1912, says the *Cathay Press*. Dr. J. M. Atkinson of the department of public health of Hongkong is president and Dr. Francis Clark of the same city is treasurer. Preparations are being made to have a most successful association and invitations have not only been sent to all of the governments within the territory of the association but also to all of the prominent physicians in the Far East.

It will be recalled that the first meeting of the association was held in Manila and that the Philippine Islands are largely responsible for its establishment. Great public interest was expressed in this first meeting and it is sincerely hoped by those in charge that physicians of the Philippine Islands will do all they can to make the second meeting a success. The sections will be as follows:

First day: Protozoology, helminthology. Second day: Cholera, plague, leprosy, tuberculosis. Third day: Tropical fevers including malaria, beriberi, dysentery. Fourth day: Surgery, obstetrics, infantile diseases. Fifth day: Clinics, hygiene, sanitation. An endeavour is being made by the secretary to secure rates to Hongkong on all of the steamship lines.

## DEEP BLACK FOR PET DOGS.

London's Women use Mourning Cards to Announce Their Grief.

Deep mourning for pet dogs is the latest feminine fad. Very deep mourning among human beings to a certain extent has gone out of fashion. Deep mourning for dogs is taking its place.

A London woman tells how, having advertised the loss of her dog, she was surprised and shocked to receive on the same evening an envelope in mourning nearly an inch deep. Inquiring of her veterinary surgeon what this meant, she was told that mourning for dogs by memorial cards with deepest black edging, and even by wearing black clothes, is becoming a definite fashion.

"In one instance," he said, "a clergyman accompanied a dog to its burial, and a service of some kind probably would have been read over the animal had it not been that others were present. Many 'saint' women owners now intimate the death of a pet dog by means of mourning cards. They use the deepest of borders—some times three-quarters of an inch deep—on their envelopes and have special mourning cards printed of the same pattern as those used when human beings are concerned."

"At present the cards merely state that 'Mrs. So-and-so deeply regrets to announce the death of her dear little dog, Fido—or something of that nature.'"

"And mourning cards are not the only way in which this fad is carried out. I know a society woman who went into black for a week when her pet dog died."

"When all expenses have been paid—the cost of memorial cards, coffin, grave and stone—the death of a fashionable woman's pet dog means, as a rule, the spending of \$100. Cremation costs but little less than this, the price of an urn for the ashes being considerable."

"Extraordinary as it may seem, I have heard women affirm that they would rather lose their husband or their child than their pet dog."

## A YEAR'S SCHOOL WORK.

## Report of the Director of Education.

There was laid before the Legislative Council on Thursday the report of the Director of Education (Mr. E. A. Irving) for the year 1910. Below we reproduce its chief points.

The number of Government Schools was increased by three owing to the formation of three Lower Grade District Schools. One small English Grant School and the only Lower Grade English Grant School for Chinese were withdrawn from the grant list at the request of the management in the course of the year. The latter is being maintained as a private school.

The total number in average attendance at Government and grant schools is 6,297 (6,560 last year). The loss is confined to Government schools, which number 1,960 (2,234 last year), and is the result of an intentional limitation of the maximum numbers taught by one master and of the increased fees at Suiyungpoo School.

The decrease thus caused at Queen's College and the three District Schools that feed it is nearly 400 (1,345; 1,737). It is probable that this set back is merely temporary. The numbers in the other groups of schools, British schools, English grant schools, vernacular grant schools, etc., show no changes calling for special comment.

The numbers at the private schools of the Colony are only approximate, and claim to be those of the maximum enrollment, not average attendance. The English private day schools show a very remarkable increase. They include St. Stephen's schools (boys and girls), St. Paul's, the Church Missionary Society school for girls and Miss Donnan's school for boys. The enrollment at these is 529. The balance, which are all school under Chinese management, have an enrollment of about 1,069. This would mean an average attendance of about 630. If the returns of the fees collected as applied to me are correct, the fees charged average on this calculation \$22.50 per annum for each unit of average attendance.

The vernacular private school number, 196 (148 in 1909). The large increase probably is to some extent apparent only, greater pains having been taken in tracking out these schools. The maximum enrollment is 5,750, equivalent to an average attendance of about 4,610 on which number the monthly fee works out at \$15.50 or \$14.30 a month. This method of calculation differs from that employed in my last annual report; but the result given there (\$1.25) is close enough to make me feel sure that this figure is not wide of the mark.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. The total expenditure on education was \$225,704 (\$219,359 in 1909). This represents 64.40 per cent. of the total revenue of the Colony excluding land sales. (\$348 in 1909 and \$341 in 1908). The net cost of the Government schools for each unit of average attendance is \$38.16 (\$33.52 in 1909). The increased cost is due to the smaller numbers and additional staff at Queen's College.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The staff of the college is composed of one Headmaster, one second master, and eleven English assistant masters, at least two of whom are usually on leave, eleven Chinese masters, teaching English, and five vernacular masters. It was further strengthened at the end of the year by the appointment of the Reverend H. R. Wells as translation master.

The average attendance is 642, as against 805 last year, and 911 in 1909. As already stated, this large reduction is the result of the deliberate policy of the Government in reducing the size of classes. It is also due to two further causes. The increased fees caused a number of boys to leave earlier than they would otherwise have done, and an act of discipline towards the end of the year resulted in the expulsion of a considerable number of boys. The more effective tuition made possible by the smaller size of the classes, together with many changes that are being made to secure a more practical and more varied education for the boys, should combine to effect an increase in numbers before long.

The cost of each pupil in average attendance, including a sum of \$3,380 for new desks which is a non-recurring charge, is \$55.76, a very considerable increase over last year (\$32.45) and over 1908 (\$43.51). But the share of the total cost of the school paid by the Government and the share paid by the boys in fees have not materially altered. Formerly fees were at the rate of \$30 per annum; now they are \$40.

The discipline of the boys, though marred by the occurrence above alluded to, has been good in a passive way, and, which I think much more important, showing signs of a more active development. It is not easy for a day school to develop an energetic corporate life; doubly hard for a school of Chinese boys. But I am glad to report that the Class I. boys are apparently cultivating something of the public school spirit, and are beginning to understand that the honor of the College is in their keeping. The adoption of a distinctive badge may add to this feeling. It is especially desirable that the College should cultivate

the habit of being first in public competitions between schools, whether the sport is a hygiene examination or a football match. It would be better if in athletics the College was more frequently represented by Chinese, and not so often by its Indian pupils. Boys of Queen's College should habitually ask themselves, not, "What am I getting from the College?" but, "What am I doing for the College?"

I have from time to time pointed out that the College has suffered from a lack of the complex organization, which should fit it for the varying needs of its pupils. It will be seen from the Headmaster's report that something has been done to improve this state of affairs. The more elaborate course of vernacular studies will make it possible for those boys who desire it to go deeper into the literature of their own country than the bulk of the school. Further, the study of mathematics has been put on a proper footing. Mr. Grant, having drawn up a syllabus for the whole College which admits of a certain amount of specialization in the subject. This principle of differentiation of studies will be pursued further, so far as means and staff permit.

Without being unduly optimistic I think I may say that the condition of the College promises a great and rapid improvement towards a high level of efficiency.

The three schools, Suiyungpoo, Wanchai and Yau-mat, have continued to prosper. The combined numbers in average attendance have fallen from 811 to 734, as compared with last year. This is the result of the deliberate policy of the Government in reducing the size of classes and in fixing age limits. The amount collected in fees was \$25,968 as compared with \$20,701 last year. The increase is due to the increased rate of fees. Experience has shown that the fee of \$3 per annum is not too much. But the further increase to \$4 at Suiyungpoo has proved a check on attendance, and it has been decided to make the fee at that school the same as at the other two. The cost to the Government of the three schools combined is \$21.08 per pupil, as compared with \$21.15 last year. The improvement in the knowledge and skill of the Chinese staff has been so steady during the past few years, that it is to be hoped that no further increase in the number of the more expensive English staff will be needed, and that the tendency will be for the cost per unit to diminish.

As recommended by the Education Committee three new Lower Grade English schools for Chinese were opened, at Tai-ping, Hongkong, and Fung East respectively. They were very widely advertised, well equipped and staffed; and Mr. Barlow, the supervisor, spent much time and trouble over them. The first two have proved complete failures, the average attendance being 17 and 9 respectively, and the more expensive English staff will be needed, and that the tendency will be for the cost per unit to diminish.

Of the outlying Lower Grade District schools, Ping Shan alone has shown any vitality. The average attendance there has improved from 18 to 32. A vernacular master was engaged at the beginning of the year. In spite of this, the cost per unit has fallen from \$37 to \$25. Both Chai-ung Chau and Tai-po are unsatisfactory as ever. They have between them an average attendance of 57, the average cost per pupil being \$61. The supervisor who was taken off his post during the latter part of the year will give much attention to them, and I hope next year to see better results. The fact is that at the masters of these outlying schools deteriorate rapidly through lack of supervision.

The school for Indians has made good progress. The numbers are 37 and the cost for pupil is \$41 (24 and \$61 in 1909). There is a tendency for pupils to stay on longer. This is well; since when they leave Queen's College, as they usually do, the knowledge of Urdu acquired by them is apt to be forgotten.

## BRITISH SCHOOLS.

The average attendance at the two schools combined was 78 (80 in 1909). The average cost for each unit of average attendance was \$43.82 (\$15.14 in 1909). In my last report I drew attention to the very heavy cost of these schools. Since then a reduction of staff has been made upon my recommendation which has brought about economy without loss of efficiency. At the Kowloon School, when the decision was made no longer to admit big boys, the necessity of having a headmaster disappeared. This school is now in charge of Mrs. Main. As the Christmas examinations there were only five girls in the upper school. In the lower school, including an infant class, there were forty, of whom twelve were five years of age and under. The children turn out extremely neat work. Special attention is paid to subjects which help to make them observant and hand-handed. Physical exercises are taken daily.

Victoria School. In the interests of economy an endeavour was made to conduct the school without a headmaster. But it was found that a man's authority was needed for the big boys. Mr. Barlow, supervisor, acted as headmaster from September till next to the end of the year, when Mr. Cox, appointed from home, took up his duties. The unfortunate boys in the upper school have served under six headmasters, acting or substantive, in the past three years. It is now to be hoped that a regular and approaching permanency has been arrived at. This school prepares English boys to take their place in the service of the Colony, whether in the Government or private employ, and it is highly important that it should succeed in training them, so that they are able to meet the competition of English speaking Chinese. I feel some confidence that as now organized it will do so successfully.

## A LITTLE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The chief difficulty in arranging the curriculum of schools for Chinese is to divide the time fairly between the English and vernacular studies. In the boys' schools, a minimum knowledge of Chinese is ensured by an entrance examination. This knowledge is extended by lessons of one hour or rather more a day, till the pupil reaches the upper school, when translation work for a few hours a week is all the Chinese that has hitherto been taught. At the Girls' School a different plan is followed. The preliminary vernacular education is given on the premises in the vernacular side of the school. After three

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years ago there a girl begins to study English also in the English side. The process is then and thereafter as follows:—In Classes 8, 7, 6, 5 and 4, she studies subjects in which the medium of instruction is English for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hours a day respectively. At the balance left from a six hours school day is given to subjects in which the medium of instruction is Chinese. Then in the upper school (Classes 3 to 1), as at the boys' school, Chinese will be mainly confined to translation work. Thus, at the girls' school, the preliminary vernacular knowledge is acquired in the school itself, and the transition from vernacular to English studies is gradual. Moreover since the vernacular school gives a good elementary knowledge of arithmetic, geography, hygiene, etc., the short time spent at first in the acquisition of English can be applied wholly heartily to that end, and not shared with other educational subjects.

Owing to lack of space, it has been decided, pending addition to the building, to house the three lowest vernacular standards outside the school premises. The work of the school is quite satisfactory.

## GRANT SCHOOLS.

The percentage of boarders and the average fees charged were given in last year's report, and have not appreciably changed. The average attendance at the Ellis Kadocrie School has increased from 600 to 654; otherwise there is no striking change in the numbers.

Of 45 vernacular schools, 13 were returned as "thoroughly efficient." This expression must be understood in terms of the very modest requirements of the Department. But a few schools do really very good work, especially the Training School for Girls, the Victoria Home and Orphanage, and Fairlie. Apart from these, the education given is of a very elementary nature. Of the 1,967 pupils in the lower grade vernacular schools, 87 per cent. are in the three lowest standards. Of the 45 vernacular schools, 22 are for girls and 23 are for girls and boys together.

## TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

After the first novelty wore off, many students who had joined out of curiosity disappeared, and the attendance fell. It is now rapidly increasing, and there can be little doubt as to the value of the work done. The number of students "passing" has increased still more rapidly, from 91 in 1908 to 152 last year. The numbers in attendance show a considerable increase to 327 (254 in 1909). The net cost of each pupil has slightly fallen to \$21.41 (\$22.41 in 1909).

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Apart from the educational value of the Oxford Local examinations, they are especially important just at present, inasmuch as they will form the initial standard of the preliminary examination of the University. But unless a candidate is also obtaining Responsions, his prospects of obtaining a degree, in Arts at any rate, are somewhat remote. To be exempted respondents is thus the standard which candidates should set themselves to reach.

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KIYO MARU.....17,200	H. NISHI.....Tuesday,	Aug. 15, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU.....10,500	K. HASHIMOTO.....Saturday,	Oct. 14, 1 P.M.

The Steamer 'HONGKONG MARU' will be despatched for VALPARAISO and CHITRAL-VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO &amp; IQUITQUE, on SATURDAY, the 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG:

TO SAN FRANCISCO.....£ 45.00 Single	TO VALPARAISO.....£ 60.00 Single
TO NEW YORK.....£ 71.00 Single	TO LONDON.....£ 125.00 Single
TO LONDON.....£ 125.00 Single	TO LONDON.....£ 125.00 Single
TO LONDON.....£ 125.00 Single	TO LONDON.....£ 125.00 Single

SPECIAL RATES (first-class only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense.

To European Points—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Services of the Government of China and Japan.

To Canadian and United States Points—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at ports of call.

To all Points—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco line only.)

These magnificent steamers are made up to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent Quarters and Accommodation.

The 'TENYO MARU' and 'CHIYO MARU' are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. Records speed 21 1/2 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For further particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager,

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

Hongkong, January 27, 1911.

## S. HANDA.

## JAPANESE MASSAGIST

2nd FLOOR,

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

STAR THE POST OFFICE.

Hongkong, April 22, 1911.

## REACHING THE GOSPEL

JAPAN AND TIBET.

By Prof. E. H. PARKER

On Sale at the China Mail Office

1, Wyndham Street.

Price.....10 cents

## Shipping.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

MAIL

TO AUSTRALIA.

## MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN.....	June 2	June 24th, at Noon
ALDENHAM.....	June 16	July 8th, at Noon
EMPEROR.....	June 30	July 22nd, at Noon

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, November 2, 1908.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.



FOR NEW YORK, via PORTS AND

SUZEE CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE

MILABAR COAST).

S.S. DACRE CASTLE.....on or about 21st June, 1911.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, May 30, 1911.

## THOS COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, etc.

Head Office for the Far East: 15, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 2-3, FOOHONG ROAD. YOKOHAMA, 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS applied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

HEAD OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, April 4, 1908.

## Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.

## FOR VANCOUVER

DIRECT.

THE Steamship

KUMERIC,

From Hongkong, on

TUESDAY, 6th June.

To be followed by

LUERIC.....9th June.

Bills of Lading issued to Overland Points in Canada, the United States, and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding freight rates apply to

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY Co.,

Hongkong, May 25, 1911.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

The Steamship

AKRATON APCAR,

Captain G. F. HURD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 1, 1911.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITIMI.

STEAM-FOR BOMBAY.

Via SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MENA, NAPLES, LONDON and GENOA, also YENICE and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to CALAIO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA).

THE Steamship

ISOLIA,

Captain Benarro, will be despatched on (above on) TUESDAY, the 13th June, at Noon.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOTTI &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 31, 1911.

## Notices to Consignees

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

HONGKONG MARU,

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Friday, June 3rd, at 3 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on Tuesday, June 6th, afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or in Godown; examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before June 14th, 1911, otherwise they will not be recognized.

M. MATSUDA,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 31, 1911.

## PACIFIC MAIL-STEAMSHIP COMPANY

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS &amp; SHANGHAI.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

SIBERIA.

The above mentioned steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered WEDNESDAY, May 31st, 1911, will be landed at owners' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, June 5th, 1911, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Ports (Goods on) SATURDAY, June 3rd, 1911.

All claims must be filed on or before June 30th, 1911, otherwise they will not be recognized.

FRED J. HALTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 29, 1911.

## THE CHINA MAIL



